

**ROBERT KERR, HABERDASHER.**  
 BEGS leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, That the Partnership between INGLAS and KERR is now dissolved, he has opened a Warehouse, first store (late being Bridge-Street),—here he continues to carry on the HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY Branches, as formerly. He takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks for favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

**BROWN, THOMSON, AND COMPANY,**  
 DEALERS IN FAIRFORTH WHISKY.  
 RETURN their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and customers for their past favours; and beg leave to acquaint them, they have just now on hand a quantity of exceeding fine flavoured Whisky, which they continue to sell at their shop and cellar, foot of the Old Market Close, Cowgate, Edinburgh, and hope the quality of their wares will entitle them to a share of the public favour. Retailers in town and country may be served on reasonable terms.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at the Warehouse of James Potts and Company, Leith, upon Monday next, the 3d day of June, twelve o'clock noon.

**A Quantity of Damaged Yellow and Black**  
 PAINT, the Benefit of the Undertakers, being part of the cargo of the ship Vigilantia, Peter Melberg master, from Gottenburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Mr HERON'S TAVERN, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 5th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon.

354 Hogsheads } SUGAR; 55 Casks COFFEES;  
 32 Tierces } 10 Casks COCOA;—and  
 56 Barrels } 3 Bags COTTON;  
 reported this month by the KATIE, Captain M'Lehman, from St Lucia.

The sugar to be put up in small lots, and four months credit to be given. For particulars, apply to Richard Marshall, and Company, Glasgow. Glasgow, 22d May 1782.

TO be SOLD by Auction, on Thursday the 13th of June next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, at the warehouse of Cuthbertson and Co.

**Seventy-five Puncheons Leeward-Island Rum,**  
 lots of five puncheons each.—The samples may be viewed at the above warehouse, any day betwixt this and the time of sale. Glasgow, 28th May 1782.

**SALT FISH FOR SALE.**  
 Imported, and to be sold by JOHN WATSON, Cooper, New Quay, LEITH.

A Quantity of TISK, LING, COD, and SAITH FISHES, on reasonable terms.  
 N. B. Commissions from the country carefully answered.

TO BE SOLD,  
**AN ENSIGNCY in the 26th regiment of Foot.**  
 Apply to Thomas Macdonald, clerk to the regiment.

**JOHN POHL, Taylor & Habit-maker,**  
 BEGS leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he is now removed from St Ninian's Street to a more commodious house in St Ann's Street, New Town, where he continues to carry on business in the same way as formerly; and as he has and will continue to have sent him from London the newest fashions, he flatters himself he will be able to serve those who will honour him with their employ in the newest and most workman-like manner, particularly the Ladies, whose habits he pays great attention to.  
 The reason he was obliged to leave St Ninian's Street is owing to William Crichton, staymaker there, who has brought an action against him of removal out of the house and shop they jointly paid rent for, with no other view than to introduce himself as a habit-maker, in order to cut me out of my business, when it is well known that he is no habit-maker.—I therefore humbly beg a small share of the public favour.  
 Letters directed No. 2, St Ann's Street, will be duly attended to.

**EDINBURGH & LEITH STAGE COACHES.**  
 WHEREAS information has been given against the drivers of the Stage-coaches plying betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, of their frequently admitting passengers into the Coaches without tickets, which they do not account for to the proprietors. In order to remedy this imposition, a reward is hereby offered of TEN SHILLINGS Sterling to those who will inform of their taking in any person without a ticket, and which will be paid on conviction of the offender, by applying to the proprietors at Edinburgh, and to accommodate the Public who reside betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, the proprietors have lodged a number of road-tickets at their different offices, which will admit passengers at an hour or half-hour, when the Coaches are not full.  
 N. B. It is intreated the holder of the Tickets will please deliver them to the Coachman, when admitted into the carriage.

**AUCTION OF PRINTS, MUSLINS, &c.**  
 THERE is now SELLING BY AUCTION, in that large Warehouse head of Gray's Close, (lately possessed by Miss Douglas milliner), and to continue for a few days only,—An elegant Assortment of above  
 200 Yards Printed Muslins,  
 1000 Yards ditto Cottons,  
 Great variety of Scots and Irish Linens,  
 Dimitties,  
 Mullinets,  
 Worked Muslin Ruffles,  
 Lattings,—and Shoe Manoeves.  
 With various other Mercery and Haberdashery Articles.  
 As the whole will be sold in large and small lots, for the convenience of purchasers, bargains may be depended upon, every article being of the best quality, and newest taste.  
 Catalogues to be had at the place of sale.  
 Town and country dealers will find it their interest to attend.

**Staffordshire Stone and Glas Ware.**  
 TO be SOLD by auction, at that large ware-room, front of the east wing of the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, on Monday the 3d instant, and following days:

CONSISTING OF  
 Re? Staffordshire Stone-Ware,  
 Dinner Plates, flat and soup ditto.  
 Oval Dishes of all sizes.  
 Baking Dishes, ditto.  
 Supper Plates, Turcens, different sizes.  
 Blue and white marbled Decanters.  
 Jugs of all sizes.  
 Tea Pots of different kinds.

The goods to be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers. As the whole must positively be sold off, great bargains may be expected.—Time of sale from 11 o'clock forenoon, till 3 afternoon.  
 N. B. Commissions addressed to R. HAY Auctioneer, will be carefully attended to.—Two BOW WINDOWS, glazed with bended glass, to be sold very cheap.

**PANTHEON.**  
 THE Debate this evening, upon the Question,—"Would the proposed ABOLITION of PARLIAMENTS be of advantage to Scotland?" having run to an unusual length, it was resolved to adjourn the further consideration of it till Monday next, at eight o'clock, when Reverend, Honorary, and Ordinary Members of the Society, who were prevented from attending, by the length of the Assembly's Debate, will be afforded another opportunity of delivering their sentiments on this important subject.

Tickets to be had of the Members as usual, and at Mr AITCHISON'S Jeweller, Parliament Square.  
 N. B. The Chapel will be open at half past Seven.

**ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, 4th May 1782.**  
**THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of**  
 Scotland give notice, That there is a General Court of Proprietors to be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to their charter.  
 ARCH. HOPE, Secretary.

**COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.**  
 THE Copartnery of JACKSON and GOURLAY, Linen-Drapers and Haberdashers in Edinburgh, being now dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said Company are desired to pay Robert Gourlay, who is authorised to grant discharges; and all such as have claims on the Company will please give in notes thereof to him, who will regularly clear them.

ROBERT GOURLAY continues in the same shop, and will carry on the Linen Drapery and Haberdashery business, as formerly, under the firm of ROBERT GOURLAY junior.  
 JAMES JACKSON has moved to the house and warehouses possessed by the late Mr David Spence at Fountainbridge, where he is to carry on the Flax and Yarn Trade.  
 JAMES JACKSON.  
 ROBERT GOURLAY, JUN.

**THE Copartnery of Brown, Sinclairs, and Co.**  
 Rope-manufacturers at Saltcoats, being DISSOLVED, the business is now carried on under the firm of BROWN AND CO. Those indebted to Brown, Sinclairs, and Company, are requested immediately to pay up to Hugh Brown at Saltcoats, or David Williamson at their Ware-room, Greenock, the respective debts due by them. Not to be repeated.

**ABSTRACT of the DEBATE in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, on Saturday last, on the ADDRESS to his MAJESTY.**  
 (Continued from our last.)

Mr DUFF at Tippermuir spoke next. He began with an apology for speaking on a subject which he had not greatly studied. He owned that he was the first who took the alarm, when the motion for an address seemed to indicate an intention of entering deep into a discussion of politics. He had felt himself hurt by the addresses from the Assembly in former years, which were, in his opinion, of a very servile, adulatory, and incendiary nature, which rekindled with the rebellion of America, the perfidy of France, the pride of Spain, and the ingratitude of Holland. Even with some of those, which he would call sanguinary addresses, he had, to a certain degree, concurred, because he was told, in loud language, that they would strengthen the hands of Administration in subduing the enemies of our country. He had concurred in sending up to the Throne addresses that were written with blood; Ought he now to oppose an address that was written with ink, mingled chiefly with the juice of the olive? The late Ministry could have no just cause of offence, though a decent compliment was made to their successors from this General Assembly, which former Assemblies had frequently approved, and even flattered their measures in the highest manner. He did not mean to make a comparison between his Majesty's present Ministers and their predecessors in office. It seemed to be admitted, with respect to the foregoing Ministry, that they were at least unfortunate; but he would beg the attention of the House to the greatness of their many misfortunes, which was, at the same time, the source of all the rest: They had unfortunately taken it into their heads, that they were fit to govern mankind in spite of their necks. He liked not, he never could like that method of being ruled by any men whatever. The present Ministry proposed to govern us by gaining our affections; and, as he liked this method of government much better than the other, he thought them entitled to a fair trial whether they would accomplish it or not. He concluded by observing, that the idolatry of the heathens was the disgrace of human nature; but he had never been informed of any sect among those ancient idolaters, who were so perfectly stupid as to worship the sun after he was set.

The Right Hon. the Lord President, in a very able speech, supported the first address.

Dr GRAVE observed to the House, that though it was undoubtedly becoming in the Assembly to support Government, and to express their sentiments of events that were of confessed importance to the public welfare, it was unfavourable to the character of ecclesiastics to interpose in the political factions of the state. It was improper in its own nature, and especially as it was impossible for men, in the situation of clergymen, to have such information of facts and public characters, as to enable them to form a just opinion of those persons whom his Majesty was pleased to employ as his Ministers. Besides, the measure proposed was inconsistent with the practice which had been uniformly observed by the Church of Scotland, from the glorious era of the Revolution till the present times. Some members had alluded to precedents, which they pretended were to be found in the records of the House, and solid answers had been given to their remarks by some honourable and reverend gentlemen who had already spoken. He defied the gentlemen on the other side to produce one single precedent to justify their purpose within the period he had mentioned. There was a remarkable era in the history of the Church, to which he begged leave to call the attention of the House: During the reign of Queen Anne, acts had been passed in the British Parliament, establishing toleration and the right of patrons in Scotland. The Church were alarmed, and apprehended that their constitution was overturned. They presented addresses to the Throne, complaining of these acts, but neither approved of the old, nor complained of the new Administration. As, therefore, in the present instance, it was both improper in itself, and inconsistent with the practice of the Church, to express any approbation of those persons whom his Majesty had lately been pleased to employ in the administration of public affairs, he heartily concurred in supporting the motion which had been made, "that the Venerable Assembly should adopt that form of an address which had been reported by their Committee."

Mr CROSS said, "He had long sat as a Member of that Assembly; and that he had always endeavoured to act as a Presbyterian and member of the Church of Scotland, as by law established, according to the ideas which he understood to be held forth in their constitutional charter, given them at the Revolution by Parliament, afterwards farther established before the Union, and rendered immutable by an act of the Parliament of Scotland, declared to be a condition of any future union, and referred to in the articles of Union as a condition of that nature as to be subject to no after alteration by the Parliament of Great Britain. That, acting thus, he could not reject the second Address, which he apprehended contains a constitutional idea, fit to be conveyed by the General Assembly to Government, that the voice of the people ought to be attended to in constitutional arrangements. That these constitutional arrangements are of greater consequence than any victory achieved by the sword, however great and glorious: That therefore he could not consent to the rejecting an address in which these principles were held

forth, unconnected with any other that appeared to him exceptionable, and in which no exception whatever had been taken: That the adopting an address wherein no such ideas were expressed, and rejecting another wherein they were expressed, appeared to him most unworthy of the General Assembly sitting as a body under the Parliamentary charter on the principles he had already stated, and which he has all along held as constitutional: That, without meaning to pay a compliment to one ministry, or insinuate a reflection against another, which he believed could not possibly serve any good purpose, his idea was, that an address being read, in which the principles he has mentioned were held forth, and that idea being rejected, and a preference given to an address conveying sentiments in some respects altogether unintelligible, and being set in opposition to the other address, holding forth a disavowal of the sentiments therein contained, he could not conceive the preference given to that address in any other point of view than as a direct disavowal of these principles;—and therefore he most heartily would give his voice for a preference to the second address.

Dr LAMONT said, he had frequently had the honour of being a member of that Court; but that the business in which it was now engaged, to him appeared to be perfectly new. He said the Assembly had departed entirely from their ecclesiastical capacity, and had entered into a field of political discussion which he thought was exceedingly improper. He observed, that it was the glory of the Church of Scotland that it had no concern with temporal politics; and he should be sorry to see men, who publicly professed that their kingdom was not of this world, descend from their spiritual dignity, and commence temporising politicians. The Assembly was met, he insisted, to attend upon the affairs of the Church, but not to attend upon the affairs of the State, or to decide upon the comparative abilities of Statesmen. He held the affairs of civil government, and the arrangements of a State Ministry, to be subjects incompetent for their jurisdiction, and to be beyond the limits of their spiritual territory. He granted, that, if the late Administration had deprived the Church of any of its essential rights, and if the present Administration had restored these rights, there would have been full ground for congratulation; but, as the most zealous supporters of the motion did not pretend that this was the case, he could not see that there was either, with regard to the former, ground of complaint, or, with regard to the latter, ground of approbation. He observed farther, that the General Assembly had often met, during the existence of the former Ministry, and disapproved no marks of dissatisfaction. He, therefore, thought it would be dishonourable for the Assembly to have tamely submitted to that Administration when living, and now to shade their memory with insidious reflections when dead. He acknowledged the former Ministers were unsuccessful; but he durst not add that they were unfaithful, for he did not consider success as the test of merit. He concluded by observing, that even though it were competent for church courts to enter upon political controversy, yet he thought the present motion premature. He did not wish to judge of the tree till he saw the fruit; and, therefore, hoped, that the Assembly would defer their congratulations till such time as they should be justified by experience.

Mr ROBERTSON, Procurator for the Church, considered the question in a new and original point of view. He began by observing, that he agreed entirely with those reverend and honourable members who were of opinion, that it was foreign to the business of an ecclesiastical court to consume their time in debates upon the expediency or propriety of a change in his Majesty's councils; but that although the arguments which had been urged upon that head, would, of themselves, have been sufficient to decide his judgment in favour of the first address, yet it was not upon that ground alone that he rested the opinion which he was to deliver to the Venerable Court. He observed, that the General Assembly was a Court composed of the representatives of the several Presbyteries, Royal Burghs, and Universities in the Kingdom of Scotland; that the members of that Court were the representatives of the people of Scotland; and that every address to the Throne was supposed to convey to the Royal ear, not merely the sentiments of the individual members of the Assembly, but the true and genuine sentiments of the great body of the people whom they represented; that such addresses were considered as the voice of the people; and that it was that circumstance which gave them weight and importance. It was, therefore, the duty of every member to take care that the address should speak the language of truth, and convey to the Throne a true and faithful representation of the sentiments of the people of this country.

When he considered the general spirit and tendency of the two addresses in this point of view, he could not for one moment hesitate in preferring that which had been approved of by the Committee. That address began with declaring the warmest sentiments of loyalty and affection to his Majesty's person and government: He trusted that there was not an individual in that house, nor a person in the nation, whose heart was not animated with these sentiments; the address then proceeded to congratulate his Majesty on the glorious victory with which it had pleased Providence to crown his arms; and was there any man, who deserved the name of a Briton, who did not rejoice in a victory so glorious in itself, and so important in its consequences? It concluded with an earnest wish, that his Majesty might long wear the crown of these realms, and might transmit it through his illustrious house to the latest posterity. It would not be denied that this was the universal voice of the people, who were zealously attached to Revolution principles, and to the succession of the House of Hanover. No objection could be made to this address; it met the sentiment of all ranks and descriptions of men, and might be carried with confidence to the foot of the Throne as the address of the whole body of the people of this kingdom.

Let the address proposed by the Reverend Mr Porteous be examined by the same standard; it affirmed that the present Ministry possessed the confidence of the people, and insinuated, that the late servants of the Crown did not enjoy it. Neither of these propositions were consistent with fact. Whence can it be inferred that the late Ministry did not possess the confidence of the people of Scotland? If we judge of the sentiments of the people from the conduct of their representatives in Parliament, we will find that they were united to a man in favour of those whom his Majesty had so long entrusted with the conduct of public affairs. Did the people of Scotland express their dissatisfaction with the conduct of Ministry, by petitions, by addresses, or remonstrances to the Throne? Did they, not, on the contrary, unite, with unprecedented unanimity, in every measure that could strengthen the hands of Government? At the time of the general election, when the voice of the people is listened to with more attention than at any other period, there appeared no symptom of national discontent with the late Ministry; the elections were almost everywhere in favour of their friends; and it may be affirmed, that, among the numerous contests which took place at the last general election, there was not one which was influenced by opposition principles. The sentiments of the people, as declared in the addresses of former Assemblies, do not indicate any want of confidence in his Majesty's Ministers. In short, there is no part of the conduct of the people of this kingdom which can warrant what is so plainly insinuated in the address, that the late Ministry did not possess the confidence of the people. The address has declared, that the present Ministers enjoy the confidence of the people; to this proposition he could not assent. There are many men among his Majesty's present servants of distinguished abilities and virtues; but they are yet in their infancy as a Ministry, and we do not know them sufficiently to place confidence in them; the proper exertion of their abilities for the prosperity of this empire, and the happiness of the people, may in time entitle them to that confidence which they cannot enjoy, and have not yet merited. This Assembly ought to approach the Throne with the language of truth; he would, therefore, vote for the first address, which contained a faithful representation of the sentiments of the people of this country.

[To be continued.]





The King has been pleased to grant to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. and Knight of the Bath, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, title, and title of Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke in the county of Somerset.

Also to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, to Rear-Admiral Francis Samuel Drake, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

And the like dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain, to Edmund Aylett, of Colchester in the county of Essex, Esq; Captain in his Majesty's navy, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grant of the dignity of a Baron of that Kingdom to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and title of Baron Hood of Catherington.

Admiralty-Office, May 28, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Don, commanding his Majesty's ship the *Nemesis*, to Mr Stephens, dated Dublin Bay, May 20, 1782.

On the 17th, at half past five P. M. about six leagues to the westward of Holyhead, I saw a lugger in chase of one of the packets. I immediately made sail, and at half past eight P. M. I captured her; she proved to be the *Le Renard* of Dunkirk, mounting twelve six pounders, and 51 men, Luke Corwell commander, who is an Irishman, but says he is an American. They had six ransomers on board.

Berlin, May 14. The King of Prussia removed on Friday last from Potsdam to the Palace of Charlottenburg in this neighbourhood; and on Saturday reviewed the seven regiments of infantry that are quartered in Berlin. On Sunday his Majesty reviewed the cavalry of the garrison, and afterwards returned to Potsdam. His Majesty appeared to enjoy perfect health.

Her Royal Highness Henrietta Maria, Princess Dowager of Wirtemberg, daughter of the late Margrave Philip of Brandenburg-Schwedt, died on the 7th instant, in the 81st year of her age.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, May 28.

The *Debut*, from Bordeaux to Martinico, is sent into Guernsey, by the Sprightly privateer of that place.

Captain Courtney arrived on Saturday morning last, with dispatches from Sir C. B. Rodney, dated 19th of April. On the 20th, Captain Courtney fell in with the *Warrior*, Sir James Wallace, who informed him, that Sir Samuel Hood discovered five sail of ships in the Mona passage, to which they gave chase, and took two ships of the line, and one frigate; the night favoured the flight of the others.

The Ambuscade frigate, Captain Young, has taken and brought into Portsmouth the *Venus* cutter.

The St Miguel Nicolo Brigante, from Malaga to Ostend, on the 31st of March put into Puerto del Padre, near St Sebastian's, with much damage in the hull, rigging, and cargo; has unloaded to repair.

A vessel from Leith to Hamburg, and another from Liverpool to ditto, are taken by the Flying Fish Dutch privateer.

Torbay 24. This morning sailed Admiral Kempenfelt, with the ships under his command, to the westward.

Dartmouth 24. This morning passed by Admiral Kempenfelt, with seven sail of the line and one frigate, from Torbay.

The Commerce, of Poole, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, foundered at sea the 13th of March, in lat. 40. N. longit. 27—30. The crew taken up by the *Mermad*, Reynolds.

The Hercules, Darragh, from Cork to Antigua, one of the fleet which sailed in March, foundered.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS, MONDAY, MAY 27.

Read a first time, the Exchequer Loan, Indemnity, and Salt Duty Bills.

Lord Keppel made a motion, "That the thanks of this House be given to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Admirals Sir Samuel Hood and Drake, Sir Charles Douglas, and the other officers and sailors who fought so bravely on the 17th of April, and rendered so distinguished a service to their country."

Lord Sandwich seconded the motion, which, after a number of noble Lords had spoken, was unanimously agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 27.

The Marquis of Graham brought in his bill for the better regulating the Militia of Scotland.

Lord Surry said, he should, in a future stage of the business, oppose it.

The bill being then read a first time, was ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Lord Advocate brought up some reports from the select committee on India affairs, which being read, he moved that they should be printed against the morning, that gentlemen might be made acquainted with their purport; as he intended, on that day, to move some resolutions that might tend to recall Governor Hastings; he advised those therefore who thought the removal of that gentleman from his government improper, to attend, as he should then submit to the House his reasons for thinking such a measure necessary.

Sir George Yonge brought up the report from the Committee, who had been appointed to draw up the reasons why the House could not agree to some of the amendments made by the Lords to the Contractors bill. The report being read, Sir George was ordered to wait on the Lords, to know when they chose to hold a conference with the Commons, to hear their reasons for rejecting the amendments made by them. In consequence of this message, a conference soon took place between a Committee from both Houses in the Palace chamber; when Sir George Yonge reported to the House, that he had delivered to the Lords their reasons for not assenting to the amendments.—Adjourned.

From the London Papers, May 28.

#### L O N D O N.

This morning six express arrived at the Admiralty, from the commander of a private ship of war, stating, that he had fallen in, off the coast of France, with a large fleet of transports, laden with military stores, and bound to the Isle of Rhe, in France, where a convoy was waiting to receive them, and protect them in their passage to the East-Indies, where they were destined.—The privateer captured one of them, from which she obtained the above information; and the names of the convoy were the Dictateur and Suffisant, each of 74 guns; the lading of the transport was very valuable, consisting, amongst other things, of upwards of 200 ton of gun powder. The express further mentions, that the privateer and her prize fell in soon afterwards with the squadron under the command of Admiral Kempenfelt, to whom he gave the information. The Admiral made an immediate signal for a general chase, and the account states, that there was the greatest probability of his coming up with them.

Advice was also this day received at the Admiralty, that his

joined Admiral Kempenfelt. He went so near in his peep into Breil, that his escape is deemed a miracle.

This day, four dispatches were received from St Lucia, said to contain the disagreeable news of a fire having broke out at Antigua, which had so much damaged that island, that it would very much lessen the crops of this year, and that several merchant ships were burnt, but as no particulars of the damage are as yet come to hand, we hope it will not turn out to be so bad as at present reported.

The French squadron at Cape Francois, consisted of six sail of the line; the Spanish fleet at Cuba, of about 13 more; the number of ships that escaped in the last action, amounted to 31, consequently the whole of the enemy's force in the western seas, must yet be full 50 sail of the line. On the other hand, Admiral Rodney's original force was 37, to which if we add six captured, and five at Jamaica with Parker and Graves, the British Admiral has 48 sail, which, after the late victory, is amply sufficient to preserve the sovereignty of the seas in that quarter.

Saturday the Lord Mayor received a letter from the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and another from Lord Keppel, first Lord of the Admiralty, giving an account of the agreeable news received from the West-Indies, of the capture of some more ships of the French fleet, that his Lordship might communicate the same to his fellow citizens.

#### EDINBURGH.

[The London Post did not arrive this evening till near Five o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, May 28.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The order of the day being read, the House went into the further consideration of

#### INDIA AFFAIRS.

The Clerk read the several resolutions of the Committee, respecting the investigation of the corruption and peculation of the Governors in India.

After these were read, the Speaker then moved for their second reading, which being agreed to, the Clerk read them separately, which caused some opposition from Mr B. to some of them. However, they all passed *nem. con.* until the Lord Advocate arose himself to speak to what related to the recalling of Mr Hastings and Mr —

The learned Lord then took a retrospect of the conduct of Governor Hastings, wherein he caused to be read a letter, sent from Prince Chingkeung to Governor Hastings. In this letter it appeared, that the Prince had, with his utmost ability, endeavoured to pay the tribute of five lakhs of rupees; that of the thousand horse, which had been exacted from him, he had furnished them with five hundred; that he wished to know the Governor's commands, only to obey them, as he considered himself their slave.

The learned Lord then proceeded to make a comment upon this letter. He said, that from what this letter he explicitly expressed, it was evident how unnecessary that force had been sent against him, which was, fortunately for the Prince, totally cut to pieces. He said that the Prince had assented to their unjust requisition to the utmost of his ability; that in no manner did he profess himself inimical to whatever the supposed exigencies of their government required. He absolutely desired to know their desires, merely for the purpose of obedience;—indeed, he had subscribed himself their slave.

How far this conduct was consonant to the argued humanity, integrity, and ability of Mr Hastings, he would not determine. But he thought such a conduct was sufficient to enforce the necessity of his immediate recall. And, as the ultimate object of these resolutions was to prevent such abuse of power in future, he thought it could be no otherwise effected than by the absolute restraint of any extension of empire in that part of the world. He was certain, that nothing was more contrary to the essential interest of Britain, than the idea of an extension of empire in India. That every government must ultimately feel the effects of a dominion either obtained or retained by cruelty, rapine, and plunder. His endeavours therefore would always be directed to this grand object of stopping the stride of wanton and cruel rapacity.

Governor Johnstone observed, that he did not rise to object to any part of the resolutions, which had been brought forward by the learned Lord. His objections were against their mode. The learned Lord, he thought, had mistaken the province of Parliamentary power, when he hinted at their controlling the executive power of the Company. Although he thought Mr Hastings should be recalled, yet it is an improper measure for Parliament to adopt. It should be the free act of those who had appointed him to that station, which he is said to have so much abused. It was contrary to the nature of an executive power; for such was surely that of the Company, to have their acts controlled by any legislative authority whatever. He also wished Parliament never to act but with efficiency. He did not wish to see any more resolutions, as in the recent election of the Middleton election refused. Such resolutions only tended to disgrace the dignity of Parliament.

Mr Secretary Fox deferred his answer to what had fallen from the Honourable Commodore, that every executive power, was necessarily under the control of the legislative power. Although they had not the immediate act of appointment, yet they retained the power of recall or dissolution. But in respect to what the Honourable Commodore had observed, that he would never act in an executive power, have his conduct swayed by Parliament in the appointments of officers or servants. He wished the Honourable Gentlemen would remember his words, when a motion should be brought before the House, relative to the recall of a certain Admiral (Admiral Pigot); for he understood, such a motion was to be brought before them: However, as to himself, being one of his Majesty's ministers, and therefore, a part of that executive government which had made this appointment, he should consider himself bound to recall the Admiral, if it appeared the general sense of Parliament. Such did he consider the absolute power of Parliament, over the executive part of government.

The Right Honourable Gentlemen concluded with giving his voice for the recall of Governor Hastings, &c.

Mr Holford was of opinion, that affairs would never be properly arranged in India until the Ministry took their immediate management, and for that management would be accountable to the people.

Mr Secretary Fox said in reply, that, as a minister, he considered himself in every respect amenable to Parliament for every part of government, in every part of the empire.

Mr Burke, Mr Powis, Mr Gregory, Lord Advocate, and Mr Hussey, said a few words, when the resolutions were all read and passed.

The House then adjourned until next Thursday.

The bill for rectifying a mistake in the tea bill was read a third time, and passed.

The American trade and peace bill was read a third time, and passed.

This day the Exchequer loan bills, and the bill, laying a duty by way of stamp on inland bills of exchange, were read a third time in the House of Peers and passed, and it is imagined, will receive the royal assent, by commission on Thursday.

In a committee on the bill to prevent revenue officers from voting at elections, made several amendments thereto, and ordered the report to be received on Thursday, and their Lordships to be summoned.

The bill for removing nuisances in the city of Edinburgh was read a second time, and committed for Friday next.

The further Exchequer loan bill, the indemnity bill, the salt duty bill, the woollen and silk bill, were presented, and read a first time.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost received a letter from the Earl of Shelburne, with a plan for arming the inhabitants, similar to that sent by his Lordship to the different cities and corporations in England, except that the men are not to be called out to exercise on Sunday's, as the plan for England directs, his Lordship being sensible; we presume, that he never willing the people of this country might be to submit to some parts of his

plan, this would be almost universally reprobated. The letter and plan sent to the Lord Mayor of London, having already appeared in this paper, renders it unnecessary to insert what has been received by the Lord Provost.

On Wednesday last, her Grace the Duchess of Athol was safely delivered of a son at Dundee.

Married at Dundee, on Wednesday the 29th ult. Charles Graham, Esq; late of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Janet Yeaman, second daughter of the deceased James Yeaman, Esq; of Auchinleck.

Lieutenant Alexander Wight, of the marines, son of Lieutenant Archibald Wight, late of the 86th regiment, died at Madras the end of last year. His friends and relations will please accept of this notification of his death.

Died at Dundee on the 28th May, Charles Stewart, late of Coardie. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this as a notification of his death.

A prodigious quantity of rain has fallen this week. From Tuesday night till Thursday night, there was scarce any intermission, by which a great deal of damage was done in several places, particularly in the north back of Canongate, where several of the lower storeys of houses were laid under water. The rivers in the neighbourhood are greatly swelled, inasmuch that the Glasgow Flies, which set out on Thursday morning, were obliged to return again, not being able to get to Saughton Bridge. The lower part of Haddington, we are informed, was very much under water. It is said, there are no less than eight bridges, great and small, hurt or demolished betwixt this and Durham.

On Wednesday the second or Queen's regiment of Dragoon Guards, was reviewed on Musselburgh Links, by his Excellency General Mackay. The weather was so very bad, that few company attended. Yesterday and this day they passed through this city, on their way to the west country.

Monday last, the Whitlunday fair was held at Glasgow. The number of horses was larger, and the quality better, than for many years past. They sold well.

The Nancy, Harrison, from Charlestown; the Ann, Woodside, and Minerva, Holmes, from Clyde, are arrived at Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 25.

The following, received by the masters of the Guild of Merchants, was on Thursday filed in the Royal Exchange:

"Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, May 20, 1782.

"I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to request you will inform the Guild of Merchants, that by a private letter from Lisbon, dated the 25th of last month, his Grace understands, that a new book of rates was then just published at Lisbon, in which the article of Irish camlets is admitted, with a duty thereupon of 25 reis, equal to 7½ farthings Irish by the Flemish sil.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

R. FITZPATRICK.

Masters of the Guild of Merchants.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

#### THURSDAY MAY 30.

THE business of the Assembly this day was to deliberate from the Synod of Perth and Stirling, with the concurrence of other five Synods, which represented, that whereas they had been informed, that in some of the presbyteries within this church, the moderation of a call had been dissolved, it was overruled that the Assembly should enjoin, that no presbytery should in future proceed to settle a minister without first moderating a call.

This overture occasioned a very long debate, which was well supported on both sides; but to which, it is impossible to do justice in the recital, without taking up our whole paper. Mr Inglis of Fortrose spoke first. He maintained from the history of this church, that the moderation of calls is an ancient duty, always acknowledged in the acts of Assembly, and declared by the book of discipline to be a part of the constitution. He held likewise, that it is acknowledged by the laws of the land on the evidence of acts of the Scotch Parliament respecting the church. He said that members of the Synod of Perth and Stirling had asserted from their personal knowledge, that in some presbyteries this was neglected, and was a growing evil; and therefore that it was incumbent on the General Assembly to declare the law of the church in this matter, and to issue such orders as should prevent transgression in future.

He was followed by Mr Duncanson of Tipperary, who, in introducing himself to his argument, complained of the freedom which was used in News-papers, of printing the speeches of members. He said he did not wish with his words which were uttered *ex tempore*, to undergo such record.—We comply with the inclinations of this gentleman, and insert no more of his speech.

Mr KYDEN, minister of Penpont, pleaded the rights of the christian people, to choose their ministers, which were founded, he said, upon scripture and the apostolical practice, and were ever more ancient than Christianity itself.—We have forgot the proofs which he brought for this assertion. He maintained that it was incumbent on the church always to protect their rights, and to retain every form which may have a tendency to confirm the impression of their reality.

The Reverend Dr LAMOND opened the deliberation on the other side. He would not, he said, search into antiquity beyond the commencement of the Christian religion, when the question related to a usage of the church of Scotland; he would wish to keep the attention of the Court to the precise point before them, which was the propriety of issuing orders in terms of the overture before them. He said, that on every occasion he respected a call as a form, and a laudable form of this church; that although it had no sort of connection with the election of a minister, it did give privileges to the people, and such privileges as ought to be maintained. It gives them the privilege of expressing their concurrence, and thereby encouraging it in minister in his labours among them; and it gives them the privilege and opportunity of objecting to the doctrine of the life of the presbyter. For these reasons he held that calls were beneficial; but he objected to the overture before the Court, as unsupported in evidence of the facts on which it founded, and as unnecessary. He said that no person had defended upon a single presbytery, or a single instance, in which the form had been omitted. He might, as an individual, have heard rumours of transgression, but he was not entitled as a judge to found an implication of censure, without evidence in fact. He presumed the usage to be universally observed, until, by complaint brought, and supported by evidence, he should be able to discover the instances of neglect. He opposed the overture, therefore, as unnecessary.

The Reverend Mr PATRICKS spoke next. He took a comprehensive view of the law of patronage. He was of opinion, that the principles of the law itself, did not warrant the rigid interpretation which had been given to it by many decisions; he apprehended that there still remained with the church, the constitutional power of controul. He might, however, be mistaken, if such was indeed the law, as seemed to be presumed by these decisions; he wished it might be altered by the competent power. For his own part, it had been always his wish, and was so still, to see the power vested in the laity inter it of Scotland. He would not even plead for a vote to orders, but would leave to the generosity of the gentlemen to settle whether any part of the power ought to be so lodged. With regard to the overture before the Court, it met with his hearty approbation; and the information given in Synods of transgression in some corners of the church, warranted, in his opinion, the declaration issued.

Mr SINCLAIR rose, and in a most animated speech, pointed out the absurdity of leaving to the people the choice of their own Pastors; their affections and passions, he observed, were often so whimsical as they were obstinate. One instance he knew of a preacher who was

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extremely unpopular, merely because he had a mouth like a salmon: "I'm," he observed, "might have been a very solid objection, if his duty had been to kiss all the women of the parish; and, indeed, it was a woman who made the objection. Another worthy woman he knew, who was highly enraptured with a young pretence. Upon being asked the cause of her warm affection, "I like him," replies she, "because he performs his ministerial duties with such activity."—The elders, the tenants, he performs his ministerial duties with such activity, feeling they were such a fluctuating body, liable to be dismissed in a few months, and had no right to chafe for their successors. Upon their own account, too, he was averse they should have a voice in the affair. The scenes of disorder and confusion that would naturally ensue are obvious to every one; and this country has lately experienced some instances to what excess popular frenzy may be carried. The whole of his doctrine, he said, he would make obvious by two illustrations: one of which he meant for the Chair, the other more particularly for the fair part of his audience.—Suppose, Moderator, the constitution of this country would allow every parish to be furnished with Physicians at the public expense, to give advice, and distribute medicines gratis. Would it be proper for the people to have the choice of this person? Would it not be better the nomination should be left to some persons of approved knowledge, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons? And where, Sir, would be the hardship of refusing the people a vote in his election? They need not employ him unless they please; many would no doubt prefer a quack; some would apply to Dr Green; while others, of a misanthropic turn, might be better pleased with his Merry Andrew. Some might be for a man-midwife, while others would chafe to have a midwife, who was no man at all! These fellows, very likely, would give them poison instead of physic; but they have only themselves to blame; and their country has certainly discharged its duty in appointing proper and well-qualified persons.—As for my second illustration: Let me for a moment suppose, the ravages of the present war had so thinned our numbers, that every person was obliged to turn out in the cause of his country; and only a single man could be afforded to all the women of a parish, and the choice of this man given to a jury of experienced matrons—Here he was interrupted by a call to order; and the voice of a young Member rose above the rest, begging to be heard; but unfortunately his first sentence of "Moderator, I'm a very young man," impressing every mind with the idea of his going to offer himself a candidate for Mr Sinclair's supposed parish of woman, produced such a peal of laughter, that it was impossible for him to proceed. When Mr Sinclair was going to resume his discourse, the above young Member again exclaimed, "O Moderator! stop him till I get out;" and, leaping over half a dozen benches, made a precipitate retreat at a back-door. Mr Sinclair, upon this, dropped his illustration; and concluded with some strong remonstrances against the people having any vote in the choice of their minister.

Dr Grieve, in a very able speech, maintained that the overture was unnecessary; that the hear-day reports, which had been made in the inferior courts, pointing to the corner of the country where transgression was alleged, had been there met by an information in point of fact; that whatever was the procedure of the presbyteries in question, this much was certain, that the people in those bounds were united, and in peace; that the churches were crowded, and that there was but one succeeding meeting house within that Synod.

The Lord Chief Baron and Mr Crockett spoke, on opposite sides, with great eloquence, in illustrating the law of patronage, in its relation to the powers of the church.

The Honourable Mr Henry Erskine said, that he had studied, with great care, the right, both of patrons and people, but did not think the present question connected with such disquisitions. He spoke, therefore, to the point before the House, and thought a declaration of the usage of the church expedient.

A member having mentioned that Aberdeen was the Presbytery alluded to in the overture, Mr Fullerton, a minister in that Presbytery, rose, and made many shrewd and pointed remarks upon the overture. He assured the House, that for fifty years past, the moderation of a call had in no instance been neglected in the Presbytery of Aberdeen. Whether neighbouring Presbyteries were equally regular in this point he was not concerned to say. That the people of the north, owing perhaps to their frozen climate, had less violent zeal in church politics than their friends of the south and the west: that they, in the spirit of peace, accepted the presentees offered to them; and that they were very careful about calls when they were moderated among them, as they could not comprehend the use of asking their consent to a measure which they knew was to take place whether they consented or not. This member made a speech full of strong sense, pronounced in the simplicity of the Aberdonian dialect, and pleaded the House in every respect but in the length of his speech, which was immoderate.

Professor Hill, in a sound business speech, confined himself to what was immediately before the House; and observed, that he agreed with those who had spoken before him, in thinking a moderation of a call an established form of the Church; that he agreed with them in thinking there was no evidence, that the irregularity, which the overtures stated, existed any where: That he could not agree to any resolution approving of the overtures, because this implied, that a censure was due to some Presbyteries, when it did not appear it was due to any; and because it conveyed to the public an opinion, that there is a want of uniformity and of regularity in the proceedings of the judicatories of this Church: That he thought the House was well founded in dismissing the overtures; but he was afraid to simple a sentence might be represented: That, at a distance when every heart and hand ought to be united; when some obscure persons had again begun to blow the trumpet of sedition; when an attempt was making to spread an alarm over the country, with regard to religious matters, he thought it was the duty of this House to beware, lest by their resolutions they should co-operate with the disturbers of the public tranquillity: That, as a good citizen, who trembled for the peace of his country, he was willing to meet gentlemen, as far as justice and a regard to the laws would permit him to meet them; and therefore, in order to satisfy and quiet the minds of the people; to prevent evil-minded persons from spreading an opinion, that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland were departing from Presbyterian principles; to afford the most authentic evidence that we are determined to stand in the good old way; and that we will not unbind, in the smallest respect, that venerable constitution which we received from our fathers, he moved the following resolution: "The General Assembly having considered overtures from different Synods; respecting the moderation of a call, declare that the moderation of a call is agreeable to the immemorial practice of this Church; but having no sufficient evidence before them, that any Presbyteries have departed so far from established usage, as to lay aside the moderation of a call, in the settlement of ministers, they dismiss the overtures as at this time unnecessary."

Dr Macknight, with a view to unite those who brought in the overtures, and those who opposed them, moved the following resolution: "The General Assembly having considered overtures from different Synods, respecting the moderation of a call, declare, that the moderation of a call is agreeable to the immemorial and constitutional practice of this Church, and that it ought to be continued." Some members objected to this resolution, that it did not dispose regularly of business before the House, as it neither approved nor dismissed the overtures. And the House divided; when there were for the second resolution, 90; for the first, 76.

It was agreed on Friday to convert the resolution of Thursday into a declaratory act, and to insert it amongst the printed acts of the Assembly. (This being the day of an annual collection in the Assembly for the pious and children of such ministers as were not on the fund, a liberal contribution was made; in which Lady Wallace distinguished herself by bidding about the hat among the Ladies and Gentlemen in the gallery. I had an elegant extempore copy of verses sent up to her from a clerkman in the House, of which the following is a copy:—

Listen extempore by a Clerkman; on seeing Lady Wallace make a Collection for the Minister's Widows, in the Gallery of the General Assembly.

WHILE fatal to the Reverend Beaux,  
The lightning of her beauty flies;  
Her hand, to bless their Widows stretch'd,  
Atones the murder of her eyes.  
Yesterday, the Assembly had under their consideration, the case of James Macintosh minister of the united parishes of Moy and Dalrymple, in the Presbytery of Inverness. In the year 1779, a rumour arose in the parish much to the prejudice of Mr Macintosh's character, account of indecent familiarities he was said to have had with his maid Barbara Main. At, or soon after Martinmas that year, she

left the country in a suspicious manner, and was alleged to have been with child to the minister. Several of the parishioners upon this insisted the Presbytery should take cognizance of the matter; and after a great deal of procedure in that business, a libel having been exhibited against him, accusing him of fornication, falsehood, and various other crimes, and proof taken, the Presbytery found sufficient evidence added to merit a sentence of deposition, which was accordingly pronounced against him on the 21st of March 1782. From this sentence Mr Macintosh appealed to the Synod of Moray; who, instead of considering the cause, and either reverting or affirming the sentence of the Presbytery, remitted the matter to a committee of their number; and they having met with Mr Macintosh and his Counsel, a sort of bargain was entered into between them, whereby the minister was to submit to a sentence of suspension *ad hoc*, by which he was never to make any application, either to the Synod or General Assembly, for being taken off, without the consent of the parish of Moy, and Presbytery of Inverness. He was likewise bound to give an obligation in writing, allowing, out of his stipend, twenty pounds Sterling, his maintenance, garden, and glebes, for one to perform the office of the ministry in the parish of Moy. An obligation, to the above effect, was accordingly granted, when the Synod unanimously agreed to the report of their committee, and pronounced sentence accordingly. A number of heisters, elders, and heads of families, being very much dissatisfied with these proceedings, applied to the Presbytery to give effect to their sentence of deposition, by declaring the united parishes of Dalrymple vacant, agreeable to the rules of the church. The Presbytery, on this, pronounced a sentence, finding that they could not interfere in the matter by reason of the sentence of the Synod. Against this judgment an appeal was taken to the General Assembly, in which shape it came yesterday before them. After hearing Mr Honeyman, as Counsel for the appellants, and a Member of Presbytery in vindication of their conduct, Mr Ferguson of Craigdarroch, in a very able and pointed speech, arraigned the whole proceedings of the Synod as being highly illegal and subversive of the interest of religion. He was sorry they were not then at the bar to receive the chastisement they so justly deserved; but, that they might not altogether escape censure, he would move that they should bring up all the original minutes relating to this whole affair, to be laid before next Assembly. In the present state of the business, he said, it was impossible to judge of the appeal now before them, because the Synod had, in fact, pronounced no sentence. He therefore was for sending it back to them again, when he would pronounce them a bold Synod indeed, if they presumed to act in the manner they had formerly done. He concluded by making a motion, which met with the approbation of the whole House, and a sentence to the following purport, was pronounced:

"The Assembly unanimously dismissed the appeal as inept; and specially enjoined the Synod of Moray to judge finally in the appeal from the sentence of the deposition of Mr Macintosh, and bring up their Synod book, and all the original minutes relating to this whole affair, to next General Assembly, with certification; and recommended to the Presbytery of Inverness, in the mean time, to take care, that the ordinances of religion be dispensed to the parishes of Moy and Dalrymple."—Which sentence the Clerks to the Assembly were appointed to transmit to the Synod of Moray.

The Assembly then took under consideration, a petition for Alexander Gordon of Culvenan and Greenlaw, Esq. Patron of the parish of Croismichael, appealing from the sentence of the Presbytery of Kirkcubright, refusing to settle Mr John Johnston Minister of that parish; on account of another presentation being given to Mr James Murdoch from the Crown. Mr James Boswell was heard as Counsel for Mr Murdoch, who insisted the Crown had the right of presentation, to assert which Mr Murdoch had brought a declaratory action before the Court of Session, and Mr Rob. Corbet appeared as Counsel for Mr Gordon, who contended the right lay in that Gentleman. After reasoning among the Members, the Assembly unanimously came to the following resolution, "Remit the cause to the Presbytery of Kirkcubright, and appoint them, in case the competition in the civil court shall not be determined by the 15th day of August next, to proceed towards the settlement of Mr John Johnston, Mr Gordon's presentee, according to the rules of the Church, with all convenient speed, and in the mean time to go on with the previous steps of trial." They likewise prohibited the Presbytery of Kirkcubright from excluding from judging, the Members of their Committee, who moderated in the Call to the said presentee.

This day, the General Assembly had under their consideration, the case of Mr James Thomson, and Mr Thomas Fernie, ministers, and the Kirk Session of Dunfermline. The Presbytery of Dunfermline, dismissed a petition and complaint at their instance against the Managers of the Chapel of Ease at Dunfermline, as incompetent, from which sentence they appealed to the Synod of Fife, who referred the matter to the Assembly. This complaint substantially craves, that the minister of the Chapel of Ease should be debarred from dispensing the Sacrament, or baptizing, without the advice and consent of the ministers and Kirk-session of Dunfermline, as the Chapel is under their jurisdiction, and has no session of its own.

Mr Thomson and Mr Fernie were heard for themselves and the Kirk session, Mr Honeyman was heard as Counsel for the Managers of the Chapel, and two members of Presbytery in defence of their sentence. After long reasoning among the members, Professor Hill made a motion, which included the general sentiments of the House, and thereby prevented the vote. It was, in substance, dismissing the appeal, and finding that the minister of the Chapel of Ease shall intimate to the Session-clerk of Dunfermline the time of his administering the sacrament three weeks before; that the Session-clerk shall, within eight days thereafter, transmit to him a list of those parishioners who are under scandal, and that the minister of the Chapel shall be at liberty to give tokens for admission to such of his congregation as he judges worthy, excepting only the persons contained in that list.—The minister of the Chapel is also to be at liberty to baptize the children of any person belonging to his congregation, who does not appear to be under scandal.

#### FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY. On a Speech lately delivered in a Venerable Assembly.

PRAY, did you see with how much glee

Each Lady took her station,

When S—r said, that every maid

Should feel his illustration.

But soon, alas! each lovely face

Was ting'd with deadly pale;

With swimming eyes, and wild surprise,

They heard the mournful tale:

"What! only one—a single man!"

Exclaim'd a noted beauty:

"Reverse the case, I'll pledge my face,

"I do parochial duty."

The Clergy smil'd, both tame and wild,

At such a pleasant notion;

And well they may, for none but they

Could gain by such a motion.

A simple lad, who little had,

Or nothing to produce,

Believ'd with fear the Judges near,

And thought his cause a loss.

"I'm young," he cried; "was thus he tried

To deprecate their fury;

Then thought it best to thun the rest

Of such a knowing jury.

But, Heaven be bless'd! the danger past,

And Rodney saves the nation;

The Church may fill do what it will

Without expiation.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, BY what stretch of ingenuity Lawyers have contrived to practise at the bar of the General Assembly, it is not

known. But an eminent Doctor of the Church has proposed a plan, that, instead of hearing the learned gentlemen, the House should be entertained with a band of music, playing tunes suitable to each cause. As a specimen of what might be done, tunes for some of the causes before this Assembly shall now be suggested.

- Cause of AYENDALE.—Three hearings of the presentee:  
"Open the door to three."  
Cause of ARROCHAR.—No sufficient call, though real inclination:  
"N'er mind their pretty lying tongue," &c.  
Cause of FENWICK.—Violent opposition:  
"Deil stick the minister."  
Cause of CARSPHAIN.—Aversion to presentee for various bad suspicions:  
"Had an' frae me, Donald."  
Cause of Rev. Mr M'INTOSH.—Criminal accusation:  
"Gin the Kirk wad let me be."  
Cause of CROISMICHAEL.—Competition of two patronages:  
"But whiff you thus tease me together;  
"To neither one word will I say,  
"But tol de rol lol," &c.

If this plan shall be adopted, we may expect to have the galleries still more ornamented with Ladies; the clergy will be more harmonious; and the choice of the tunes will be a proper business for the Committee of Overtures.

#### SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

- May 14. Peggy of and from Peterhead, Skelton, for Dantzic, ballast.  
16. Mally and Peggy of and from ditto, Broady, for ditto, ditto.  
Dolphin of Dundee, Kidd, from Gottenburgh, for Riga, with herrings.  
ELSHING, May 18. 1782.—Wind S. S. W. WALTER WOOD.

#### GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

- May 17. Lilly, Toth, from Ffidele, with flates.  
Nancy, Hunter, from Dublin, in ballast.  
Elizabeth, White, from Limerick, with lime-stones.  
29. Mally, M'Dougall, from Ffidele, with flates.  
Robert and John, Ross, from Waterford, with goods.  
Susanah, Wilson, Liverpool, with ditto.

SAILED.

27. Aggy and Sally, Blackburn, for Belfast, with goods.  
28. Greenock, M'Kinlay, for Liverpool, with ditto.  
29. Success, Brown, for Bermuda, with ditto.  
Peggy, Campbell, for Dublin, with ditto.  
30. Janet, Macconochy, for Newry, with ditto.  
Bella, Ballantine, for Dublin, with sugar.

#### SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

- May 29. Williams, Fether, from Dundee, with wheat.  
30. Countess of Hyndford, Johnstone, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.  
Betty, Henderson, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.  
Mercury, Kincaid, from Ross-shire, for ditto, with ditto.  
31. Grizel, Johnston, from Lym, with barley.

SAILED.

30. Gowniel Margaretta Maria, Thorson, for Norway, in ballast.  
31. Thomas and Margaret, Dewar, for Kincardine, ditto.

#### LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

- May 30. Peggy and Jeffy, Brown, from Hamburg, with rals.  
31. Good Intent, Walker, from Lym, with grain.  
Fortune, Wilson, from Frederickstadt, with wood.  
Helen, Taylor, from Cromarty, with wheat.  
Robert, Strong, from Shetland, with goods.  
June 1. Rigby, M'Leod, from Harris, with kelp.  
Mally, Lighton, from Montrose, with goods.  
Betty, Lyell, from Dundee, with ditto.

IF JOHN YOUNG, late of the Parish of St. Andrew, presbytery of Irvine, be in life, and will enquire at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, near the Royal Exchange, London, for a Mr W. S. or the Publisher of this paper, he will hear of something to his advantage.

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**A SOBER ACTIVE YOUNG MAN**, who has been regularly bred to the Mason Business, and understands Brick-laying. Apply to A. Geddes at Leith Glass-houses. Not to be repeated.

**COUNTY OF MORAY.**  
At a full Meeting of the Gentlemen, real proprietors of the county of Moray, held at Elgin the 1st of May instant, called for the purpose of taking into consideration, the present state of the representation of the people in Parliament, the Meeting came to the following unanimous resolutions:

1. That the present mode of creating nominal and fictitious qualifications for voting at elections for members of Parliament is alarming and unconstitutional, and subject to the greatest abuses.
2. That this Meeting will use every endeavour in their power to obtain a reformation of such abuses, by pursuing every legal measure for putting elections of members of Parliament for this part of the kingdom upon a constitutional and equal footing.
3. That for this purpose Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, and Francis Russell of Westfield, Esq; advocates, be a committee of this meeting, to meet at Edinburgh, and correspond and concur with the other counties of Scotland, and otherwise, without delay, to pursue in name, and at the expense of this meeting, such measures as to them may appear most conducive to this end.
4. That in hopes, and with a persuasion of inducing the other counties of Scotland, (many of whom, like us, must have felt, and all of whom must be sensible of the weight of Aristocratical influence,) to join in this exertion for emancipation, the Meeting appoint their Predecessors to sign these resolutions, and to order the same to be published in the Edinburgh news papers.

LEWIS DUFE, Preses.

**THE SYNOD OF RELIEF**, having met, and being informed, That several Societies through the nation are beginning to concert measures for applying to the Legislature for a redress of the grievances of PARISHES, and especially of those of the parishes of the Christian Brethren through Scotland, by every constitutional means, to carry forward a scheme so salutary; and which, it is hoped, may be productive of the most beneficial consequences to the interest of religion, and the liberty and peace of the nation. The Synod are encouraged to hope, that such an application will be attended with the most desirable success; when they consider the mild and lenient dispositions of that excellent person who fills the British Throne; and of his Ministers: The more especially as Ireland, our sister-nation, is now applying to Parliament for a redress of their grievances, and in a fair way of having their most sanguine desires gratified. The Synod appoint the above to be published in the Edinburgh Advertiser, and Caledonian Mercury, and likewise in the Glasgow Journal.

Extracted from the Synod's Records, and in their name subscribed by ANDREW THOMSON, Moderator.

**By authority of the Admiralty of Leith.**  
THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Court-House there, upon Wednesday the 5th June current, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, Twenty-four MATS FLAX, and six casks Madder, damaged in the Star, Klaas Leep mauler, from Offend. Articles of roup in the hands of John Pattison Town-clerk of Leith; and the goods may be seen any time betwixt and the day of sale, in the warehouse of Thomas Walker and Son, merchants in Quality-Street. Not to be repeated.

**TO SHIPMASTERS.**  
VESSELS are immediately wanted to carry SLATES from the Easdale quarries to the Clyde, and to the Frith of Forth. Such encouragement will be given to those who shall go from the Forth, as, with even a moderate freight to the North and West Highlands, or Ireland, will easily afford insurance, and other extraordinary expense. The slates are ready to be put on board; and the safety of the harbour at Easdale, and the adjacent quarries, is well known. Several cargoes belonging to another quarry have lately been sold as Easdale slates; and the arrivals of such vessels have been mentioned in the news-papers as from Easdale. The Easdale Slate Company do not mean to depreciate the slates of other quarries, or to suppose that such mistakes are always intended; but they think it fair to themselves and to the public, who know the quality of the Easdale slate, to undeceive them. The bills of lading may be called for at the masters, which will explain this matter. Apply to John Campbell writer to the signet, St James's Square, Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell at Easdale by Inverary, and Patrick Macintyre merchant, New Quay, Leith.

#### SEAMEN WANTED.



**THE LIVELY Privateer**, WILLIS MACHELL, Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns; and the **EVERET Privateer**, J. Dickson, Commander, mounting 12 guns, are now in LEITH ROAD, and will be ready to proceed on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain in a very short time. The Lively is a most capital ship; and during her last cruise sent three rich American prizes into Leith. Her consort the Everet is known to be one of the swiftest cruisers in Europe.

A few able and ordinary Seamen are wanted immediately, for these vessels, and great encouragement is giving by the Captains on board, and Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A number of births for Petty Officers are vacant, and will be filled with such Seamen as are best qualified. A SURGEON is also wanted.

**SALTON BARLEY MILL BLEACHFIELD, 1782.**  
ARCHIBALD HORN, at the above field, will bleach Cloth at the following prices, viz.

| Per Yard.                   | Per Yard.                       | Per Yard. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 900 reed, or under, at 2 d. | 1600 and 1700, at 5 d.          |           |
| 1000, at 2 d.               | 1800 and upwards, at 6 d.       |           |
| 1100, at 3 d.               | Satinets and Tweekings, at 5 d. |           |
| 1200, at 3 d.               | Damasks and Cottons, at 4 d.    |           |
| 1300, at 4 d.               | Cambricks, Lawns, and at 4 d.   |           |
| 1400 and 1500, at 4 d.      | Diapers, at 3 d.                |           |

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth. Archibald Horn begs his employers at Edinburgh will observe, that Cloth for this Field is now taken in by Phin and Patison haberdashers, opposite Blackfriars Wynd, } Edinburgh. Claud Inglis merchant, Luckenbooths, John Henderson grocer, Crosscaufey, James Wright, jun. St Andrew's Street, Leith. George Kirkwood merchant, Tranent. Charles Watson weaver, Dalkeith. David Rennie merchant, Ormiston. Andrew Watson weaver, Musselburgh. David Smith candlemaker, Haddington. William Mackenzie flax-dresser, Ford Path-head. James Mahone weaver, Aberlady. Mrs Dow vintner, Prestonpans. Mrs Smith merchant, Dunbar. And at the Bleachfield.

At all which places receipts will be given: And the Cloth will be returned sooner than formerly.

#### AN UNDERTAKER WANTED.

THE Proprietors of the Coal-works of Hallbeath intend immediately to carry forward their waggon-road from the Bridge to the Harbour of Innerkeilving, the whole of which will be let to one undertaker, who must give sufficient security for his performance of the work. Proposals may be given in to William Jamieson writer in Dunfermline, who will show a plan of the road, and point out the several particulars necessary to be performed. Any person willing to undertake this, will please lodge their proposals on or before the 10th June 1782. Not to be repeated.

#### AN EXECUTIONER WANTED.

THE Office of EXECUTIONER for the Burgh of JEDBURGH being presently vacant, and the Magistrates of that burgh considering it necessary to have that office filled up, give this public notice, That any person inclining to accept thereof, may apply to the Town-clerk of the burgh, betwixt and the 10th of June current, who will make them acquainted with the salary, and emoluments belonging thereto, which are pretty considerable.

#### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM STEWART, Esquire, of CASTLESTEWART.

AS the Trustee proposes very soon to make a Dividend among the said Creditors, they will therefore, without loss of time, give in their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, before the Judge Ordinary, or any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to Hugh Bremner, at Mr Alexander Farquharson's, accountant in Edinburgh, that the scheme of division may not be retarded.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH of the Creditors of DAVID CAMPBELL, late writer to the signet, as have not already produced their grounds of debts, and oaths upon the verity thereof, are requested, on or before the 1st of August next, to lodge the same in the hands of Mr William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, sole arbiter named by the creditors for dividing the fund; or in the hands of Ludovick Grant junior, writer in Edinburgh; otherwise the arbiter will then proceed to divide the funds amongst such creditors as have produced their grounds of debt, and oaths upon the verity thereof. Of which this public intimation is given, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

#### GRASS INCLOSURES TO LET.

THE PARKS of NORTH COATS, at West Kirk, within half a mile of the Cross of Edinburgh to LET for this season. The articles of set to be seen in the hands of James Cunningham writer in Edinburgh, to whom proposals may be directed. If these inclosures are not set by private bargain betwixt and Friday next at eleven o'clock, they will then be LET, by public roup, at Coats. Note. If they should not then let, Cattle will be taken in and grazed by the season. The gardener will show the Parks. Not to be repeated.

#### SALE OF A DEBT.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next 5th June, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon.

A DEBT due by the Representatives of the deceased Alex. Orr writer to the signet, and Archibald Shiels resident in Edinburgh, whereof the balance due is 497 l. 13 s. 3 d. with interest from Martinmas 1779. To be exposed at the upset price of 300 l.

The grounds of debt, and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of John Taylor writer to the signet.

#### SALE OF LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 3d day of July 1782, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS of WESTER BALLADO, with a Fourth Part of the Lands of EASTER BALLADO, lying in the parish and shire of Kinross, in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

| LOT I. Eastertown.                   | ACRES. PARTS. TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| { Crofting, 23 300                   |                      |
| { Outfields, 179 750                 | 102 250              |
| LOT II. East lot of Wester Ballado,  |                      |
| { Crofting, 50 68                    |                      |
| { Outfields, 115 430                 | 165 498              |
| Lot III. West lot of Wester Ballado, |                      |
| { Crofting, 90 180                   |                      |
| { Outfields, 143 448                 | 233 621              |
| Total,                               | 501 369              |

These lands lie within a mile of the thriving town of Kinross, on the great post-road to Perth; the most part of which are of a fine rich quality; and from their vicinity to coal and lime, and being central to several good market-towns, are capable of great improvement.

For further particulars, apply to John Grams writer to the signet, George Stewart younger of Argaty, or James Balfour accountant in Edinburgh.

#### SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th day of June current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

**The House and Lands of POWDERHALL**, lately belonging to Mr Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceased, lying within the barony of Broughton, parish of St Cuthberts, and shire of Edinburgh.

These Lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Water of Leith, contain about sixteen Scots acres of a very rich soil, all completely inclosed and divided into several different fields, surrounded with very thriving and beautiful stripes of planting. The pleasure-ground is laid out with great taste; and the garden and wall surrounding the pleasure-ground are well stocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The House stands upon the Bonington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, and consists of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, besides five bed-rooms, and two large light closets in the garret-storey. The dining-room in the second storey is about 26 feet by 17; and the parlour in the first storey is about 16 by 14. There are also two cellars, one of them with catacombs, and a complete set of offices, containing stable for six horses, coach-house, cart-house, byre for four cows, milk-house, wash-house, and large laundry; with two servants rooms, and several other conveniences. At the offices is a pump-well, plentifully supplied; and at the head of the entry from the Bonington road, there is a good gardener's house, of two apartments.

As ALSO, the House called BEAVERHALL, built upon the said lands, consisting of five rooms and a bed-closet with a fire-place, besides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the house is a large building with a number of apartments, formerly made use of as a Hat Manufactory, which may be easily converted into offices.

The said lands hold of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, for payment of an yearly fee-duty of about 48 bolls barley bear.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole of the above subjects will be exposed at the upset price of 1500 l. Sterling.

The house at Powderhall may be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, betwixt eleven and two o'clock.

William Knox gardener at Powderhall will show the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above subjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton clerk to the signet.

For further particulars apply to David Russell accountant in Edinburgh.

#### MONEY.

WANTED to borrow immediately, TWO THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, upon unexceptionable heritable security. And at Martinmas next, FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS upon a separate estate. If the lenders desire it, collateral security will likewise be given for payment of the interest. Apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the Signet.

A House, Coach-house, Stable, Garden, &c.

AT LEITH—FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Lawson's Coffeehouse in Leith, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

That large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, STABLE for six horses, two GARDENS, Gardener's House, and Area adjoining the dwelling-house. These subjects were long in possession of the family of Balmerino, all lying in the Kirkgate of Leith; and the purchaser may have possession immediately after the sale. The house is fit to accommodate a large family; and, independent of it, the front of the buildings to the street is 150 feet, which may be sold or leased to great account. The garden, which fronts the Links, is 363 feet in length; which also may be sold or leased in lots for building, and still reserve sufficient garden for the present house.

James Niven gardener will show the premises; and for further particulars, application may be made to George Leith writer, George's Square, Edinburgh.

#### ARGYLESHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 13th day of June current, at 12 o'clock mid-day, within the house of Miss Currie vintner in Rothlay.

The Five Merk Land of old extent of DARYNAKERACHMORE, lying in the parish of Kilsiran, division of Cowal, and thire of Argyle. This farm is an extensive and good grazing, fit either for black cattle or sheep, and well situated with respect to markets. It contains a considerable quantity of arable land, which may be improved at a small expense, as the ground abounds with limestone, and has in it plenty of fuel.

For further particulars, application may be made to Archibald Campbell of Ardmernock, near Kilsiran, the proprietor, Mr John Robertson merchant in Rothlay, or to John Blain Sheriff-clerk of Bute, in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen.

#### SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESIRE, AND PRICES REDUCED SINCE LAST EXPOSED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 21st day of June current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in the lots after mentioned.

LOT I. The Lands of DRUMFIN, GARTNACREACH, DALL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

LOT II. The Lands of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, ACHADAHARLY, DARINERINCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG. Also, the Lands of KILMICHAEL, and the Lands of BALIMORE, and Salmon Fishing thereto belonging on the water of Add. The Lands of SUCOTH and LITERNAMOLT, with the Superiority of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARLOCHSHENOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Galloway. The Superiority and property lands of this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The Lands are of great extent, and from their situation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.

The conditions of sale, and writings, will be shown by Allan Macdougall writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.

#### BY ADJOURNMENT.

UPON the 27th day of June current there is to be SOLD, by judicial roup and sale, within the Parliament House of Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and seven afternoon.

The following Parts of the Lands and Estate of BARHOLM, lying within the parish of Kirkcubrecht, and Stewartry of Kircudbright, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of COOL, consisting of 1066 acres Scots measure, or thereabouts. The present rent 86 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Lands of BLAIRS, consisting of 373 acres Scots measure, or thereabouts. The present rent about 60 l. Sterling.

These Lands are very low rented, and capable of great improvement; a great part of them are arable or improvable. The lands are situated near to the sea-coast, where there is an inexhaustible fund of shells, which is found to be a very valuable manure; and in the neighbourhood of Creeton, where there is a safe and commodious harbour.

James Macburnie will show the lands. The articles of roup will be seen in the hands of John Callander depute-clerk of Session, and a copy thereof, with the title-deeds, leases, plan of the estate, &c. in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet.

#### SALE OF LANDS IN FORFAR-SHIRE.

By Adjournment—Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 27th of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER PITFORTHIE, and others after mentioned, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of OVER PITFORTHIE, and part of the Lands of CALDHAME, lying within the parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about one mile from Brechin. The yearly rent of these lands is about 150 l. Sterling, converting the value at 10 s. per boll; but for crop 1785, and during the remainder of the lease of the Mains, the tenant thereof is bound to pay 10 l. Sterling of additional rent. The lands are of a good soil, and there are proper farm-houses and office-houses for the accommodation of the estate. The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued. For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-price of this lot is now reduced to 3000 l. Sterling. The purchaser of the above lot will be entitled to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II. The Lands of MUIRLAND-DEN, lying within the said parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about a mile distant from Brechin. These lands are only about 10 l. Sterling of yearly rent. On this lot there is a large plantation, mostly of fir, with some other wood of different kinds, which, by a survey lately made, is valued at 300 l. Sterling. The lands have also been lately measured, and consist of about 70 acres. Muirland-den holds of the town of Brechin, for payment of 1 l. 1 s. 3 d. Sterling of feu-duty. The upset price of this lot is to be 400 l. Sterling.

LOT III. The Lands of NEWTON, lying within the parish of Strickathrow and shire of Forfar. These lands consist of near 200 Scots acres, a considerable part of which is arable. As this estate has been for these several years past in the possession of the proprietor, there is a considerable improvement made on it, by inclosing with stone-dykes, and partly with earth fences. There is also a convenient steading for the accommodation of the farm, which a purchaser may have immediate access to. The lands lie within two miles of Brechin. This lot holds of the Crown, and the proprietor thereof has right to the teinds, which are valued. The upset price of this lot is to be 1200 l. Sterling.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the articles of roup, and the tacks of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of James Hay clerk to the signet. For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to John Lyon of Kinnaird, Esq; at Dundee; to William Smith, Esq; of Forrester at Montrose; to Mr John Smith, at Brechin; to the proprietor, at Newtonmill; or to the said James Hay; and the grievance upon Newton will show the different lands.

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